

The official in charge during his experience in 20 or more tropical storms has rarely seen such implicit obedience to the display of hurricane warnings. No ship, however staunch, wished to challenge the storm's fury, and one passenger ship returned to port after a short contest with high winds and mountainous seas. It is unquestionably true that the small property loss, as well as the small loss of life afloat, was due to the alertness in the distribution of warnings and a general observance of the same by all concerned. Expressions of appreciation and complimentary remarks on the efficiency of the bureau have been of frequent occurrence.

The official in charge at Miami reports as follows:

The damages in the Miami district from the storm amounted to about \$150,000, the greater part of which represents the loss to the avocado crop. The next greatest loss was sustained by telegraph, telephone, and electric light companies. A considerable loss also resulted from the destruction of awnings. Several houseboats and barges on Biscayne Bay that had not been taken to safe anchorage were sunk. Most of the craft in Biscayne Bay, including large dredging equipment, heeded the Weather Bureau warnings and escaped injury. Owing to the poor exposure of the anemometer at this station, the maximum wind velocity recorded, 33 miles per hour, does not represent the true wind velocity. It is estimated that the wind reached a velocity of 50 miles per hour on Biscayne Bay and at Miami Beach.

Very little damage was done by the storm after it passed north of Jacksonville. At Charleston, S. C., a few small boats were sunk, signs were blown down, and a few plate-glass windows were broken.

No other storm of marked intensity crossed the Washington forecast district during the month.—*C. L. Mitchell.*

CHICAGO FORECAST DISTRICT

The few special weather warnings issued in July, 1926, concerned shipping interests on the Great Lakes, with the exception of a warning for possibly light frost in the cranberry districts of Wisconsin on the 12th. The frost warning was verified at two of the three special cranberry stations, and the third station reported a bog minimum temperature of 33°. Advices were also sent to the cranberry interests on the 10th and 13th to the effect that while low temperatures would prevail on those nights frost was not likely. The ensuing conditions occurred as forecast.

Four disturbances of more or less importance affected the Great Lakes during the month. A few winds of storm force occurred in this connection, but they were mainly thundersqualls or winds resulting from a sudden shift as the center of the disturbance passed the meridian of the station. In all cases the duration was brief. Except in one instance, small-craft warnings were issued for these disturbances. The exception was a storm warning for extreme western Lake Superior on the night of the 8th, when the first disturbance of the month was approaching the Great Lakes. This was a slow-moving storm from the northwest that steadily deepened as it advanced, so that when the upper Mississippi Valley was reached the barometer had fallen to an unusually low point for midsummer. In fact, the lowest reduced pressures of record for July occurred over a wide area. At Chicago the reading was 29.42 inches.

Special service was given in connection with the national balloon race held on the 13th at Chicago, at the time of the Elks National Convention, and we have been advised that the winner owed his success to using the weather reports and forecasts that were furnished each of the pilots.—*C. A. Donnel.*

NEW ORLEANS FORECAST DISTRICT

Moderate weather conditions prevailed throughout the district during the whole month. No storm warnings were issued and no general storm occurred on the west Gulf coast.—*I. M. Cline.*

DENVER FORECAST DISTRICT

The usual midsummer moderately low pressures prevailed over most of the Rocky Mountain region during the greater part of the month, with frequent generally light showers and thunderstorms, especially in the northern and eastern portions of this district.

Daily weather and temperature forecasts which contained predictions as to wind direction and velocity in New Mexico and Arizona were sent to the district forester, Albuquerque, N. Mex., from the 1st to the 15th, inclusive, and wind forecasts during the same period were included in the forecast telegram to the official in charge, Santa Fe, N. Mex. Daily forecasts of weather, temperature, and wind direction and velocity for western Montana were also sent to the official in charge, Spokane, Wash., to be used in forest-protection work.

No special warnings were required during the month.—*J. M. Sherier.*

SAN FRANCISCO FORECAST DISTRICT

The month was marked by a continuation of temperatures above the normal over practically all interior sections and by subnormal precipitation. Consequently, many warnings for fire-weather conditions in the forests were issued. Fires were frequent as a result of the prevailing wind, temperature and humidity conditions. Many of them were man-made but a number were caused by electrical discharges in the forested areas in the mountains. No storm warnings were issued; none were required.

The demand for citrus fruits during the summer months is largely governed by the weather conditions. A warm wave over the Middle Western and Eastern states, the principal consuming sections, brings about a greatly increased demand for lemons and oranges. Naturally the California Citrus Growers Exchange is interested in information of impending hot waves over these areas, in order to meet this increased demand. On the 16th the following information was sent to Mr. E. G. Dezell, general manager of this organization: "Weather chart indicates several days of warm weather over Middle Western and Eastern States." Acknowledging receipt of this advice, Mr. Dezell on the same date wrote as follows:

Thank you very much indeed for your flash wire this morning with reference to the indications for several days of warm weather over the Middle Western and Eastern States. This changes last week's forecast and is very acceptable from the standpoint of the market of both lemons and oranges and this early advice is very much appreciated.

—*E. H. Bowie.*

RIVERS AND FLOODS

By H. C. FRANKENFIELD

The only floods of importance during July were those in the Sulphur River. Intermittent rains following the 8th at intervals of a few days kept this stream near or above the flood stage at Ringo Crossing, Tex., from the 10th, and at Finley, Tex., from the 18th, to the close of